

Phantom

Flight Trial Architectures Supporting Migration to Broadband Internet Protocol (IP) for Airline Operations Communications (AOC) and Air Traffic Services (ATS) Communications

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Agenda

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- Background
- Operational Architectures
- Lab Demonstration/Flight Trial Architecture Alternatives

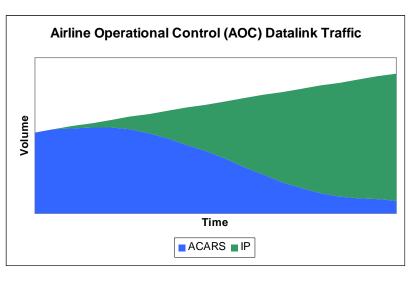
Why Broadband IP?

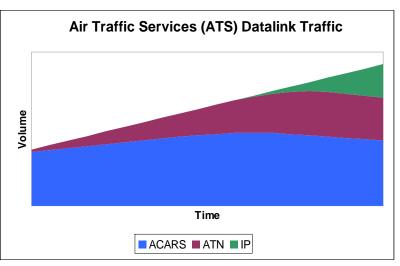
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Advanced ATM Communications IPT

>90 % Traffic

<10 % Traffic





- AOC is going directly to broadband IP, by-passing ATN, for lower cost per bit and higher capacity
- AOC service experience with broadband IP is critical to demonstrating adequacy for ATS
- ATS will migrate to broadband IP, but not in the near future. For interim, monitor market demand for ATN.
- ACARS and ATN will continue to exist in the foreseeable future, do not wait for broadband IP

AOC will drive and pay for aeronautical broadband IP

Operational & Flight Trial Architecture

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Need to have firm understanding of possible operational architectures to properly plan flight trials:

- What functionality needs to exist on the aircraft?
 Where should it reside?
- What functionality will need to exist on the ground?
 Where should it reside?
- What are the most important architecture issues that need resolution? Plan to specifically target these in the development and execution of the lab demonstrations/flight trials.

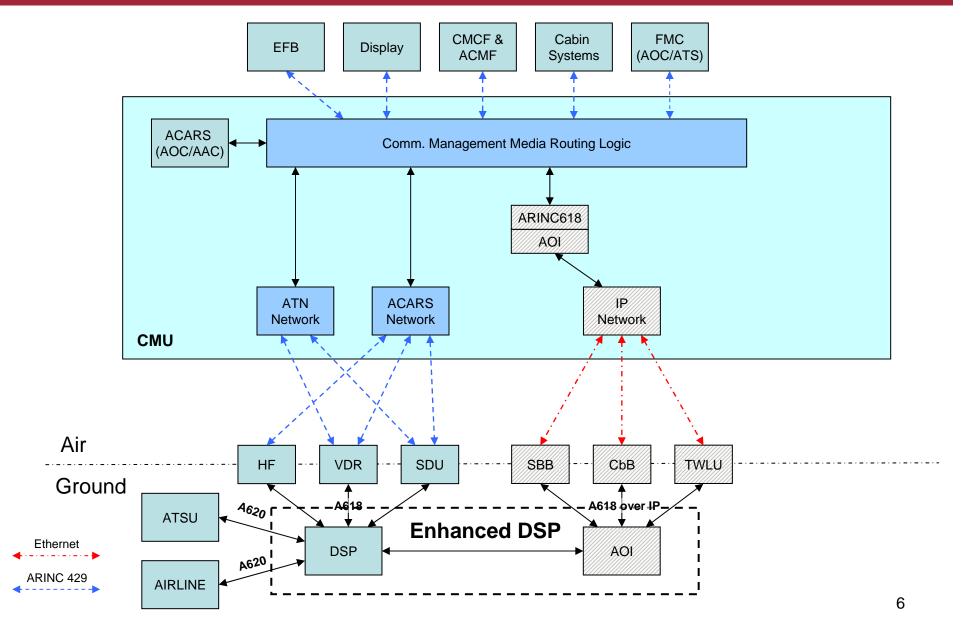
Broadband IP Migration, Operational Architecture

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- Existing Environment Maintained:
 - Existing or Planned ACARS (AOC/AAC & ATS) and ATN (ATS)
- Initial Architecture:
 - ACARS over IP (ARINC 618 over Broadband IP) (AOI)
 - Fastest path to incorporating broadband IP sub-networks
 - Ensures backwards compatibility
 - Phase 1: Add AOC/AAC ACARS over Broadband IP (AOI)
 - Phase 2: Add ATS ACARS (FANS) over Broadband IP (AOI)
- Native IP Architecture:
 - Native IP applications over broadband IP; end-to-end IP
 - In addition to the above, again ensuring backwards compatibility
 - Phase 3: AOC/AAC Native IP over broadband IP
 - Provides the groundwork for ATS Native IP, including SWIM Enabled Applications; When applications are defined

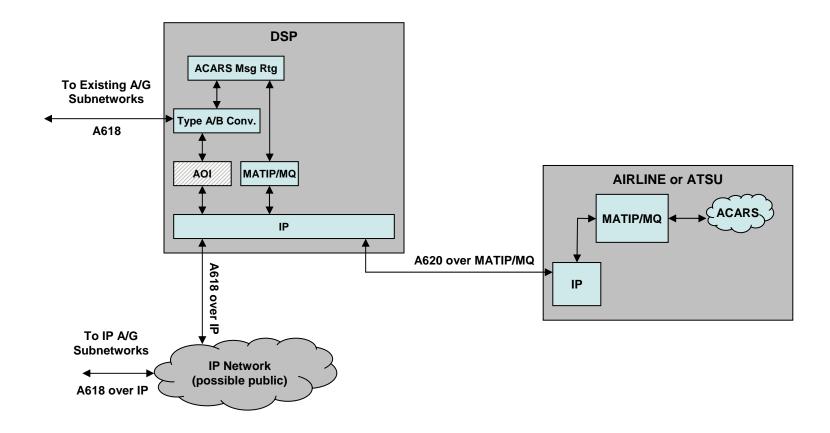
Operational Logical Architecture (Phase 1 & 2)

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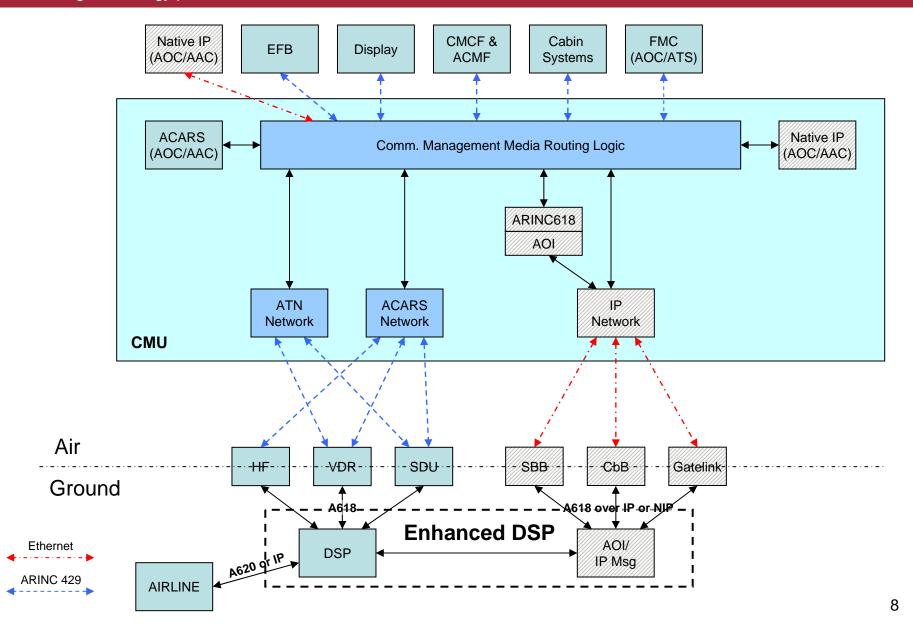
Operational Ground Logical Architecture (Phase 1 & 2)

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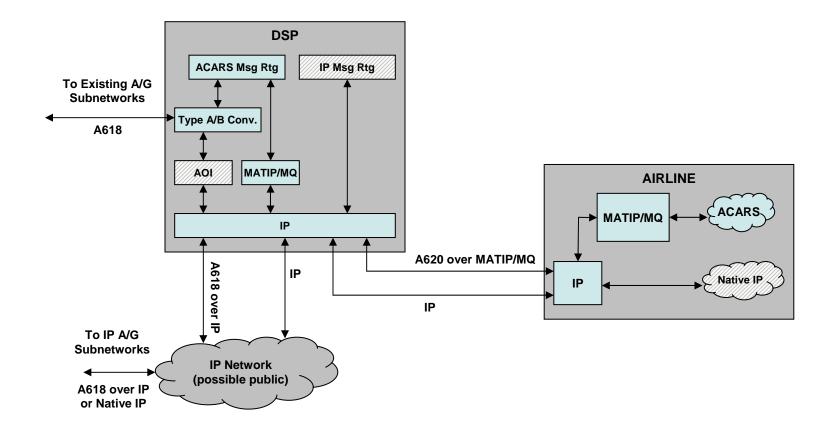
Operational Logical Architecture (Phase 3)

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Operational Ground Logical Architecture (Phase 3)

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Lab Demonstration/Flight Trial Objectives

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- A progressive series of lab demonstrations leading to flight trials, where warranted, to accelerate the certification of broadband IP for use with AOC followed by ATS
- Demonstrate end-end connectivity utilizing broadband IP A/G sub networks
 - AOC/AAC over ACARS over broadband IP
 - ATS over ACARS (FANS) over broadband IP
 - Native IP AOC/AAC applications over broadband IP
- Gather data in the following areas for validation of design and establish initial certification artifacts:
 - Traffic Volume (Demand)
 - Transaction Time (Latency)
 - Availability
 - Continuity
 - Integrity (failure, retransmit, % delivered to the intended addressee)

Architecture Alternatives

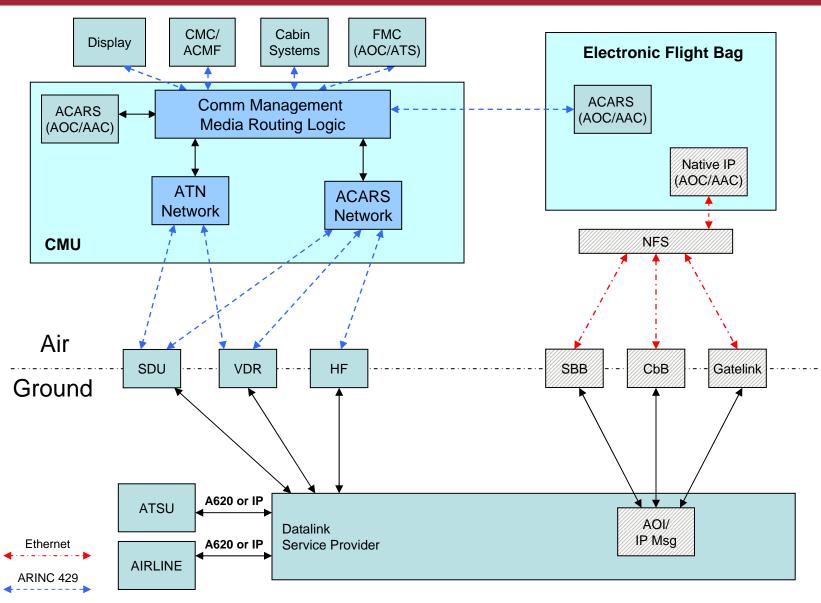
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- Location of AOI in Aircraft
 - CMU
 - Electronic Flight Bag (EFB)
 - Network File Server (NFS)
 - ...
- Location of AOI on the Ground
 - Traditional DSP
 - Third Party DSP/Gateway
 - Airline/ATSU
 - ...
- Location of IP router in Aircraft
 - CMU
 - CoreNet
 - Network File Server (NFS)
 - •

- Location of IP Message Router
 - No Messaging (Peer to Peer)
 - Traditional DSP
 - Third Party Gateway
 - Airline/ATSU
 - ...
- Aircraft Application Location
 - CMU
 - FMC
 - EFB
 - •
- Application Type
 - Operational
 - Test

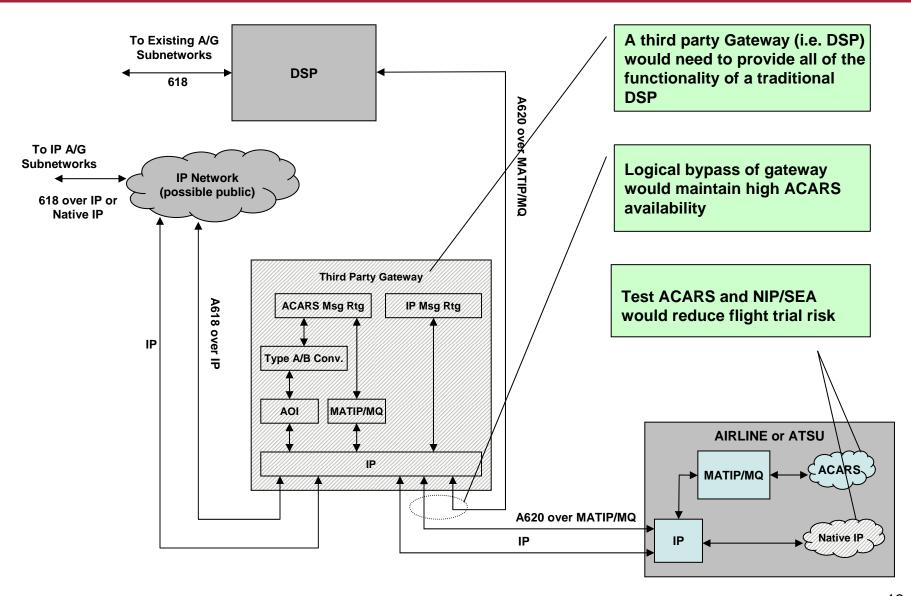
Alternate Architecture Configuration (No CMU Updates, Native IP Applications in EFB)

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Alternate Ground Architecture Configuration (Third Party Gateway)

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Next Steps

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- Trade Studies, Lab Demonstration, and Flight Trials
 - Engage Potential Lab Demonstration/Flight Trial Partners
 - Develop AOI Design Alternatives
 - Develop Flight Trial Lab Plan
 - Develop Flight Trial Description Document
- Prerequisites to an IP Certification Plan
 - Complete definition of aircraft and ground components involved in the transmission of datalink over IP
 - Maintaining backwards compatibility with ACARS and ATN
 - Complete definition of services/applications supported for phase 1
 - Create certification artifacts
 - Operational Environment Document (OED)
 - Operational Hazard Assessment (OHA)
 - Safety and Performance Requirements (SPR)
 - Allocated Safety Objective Requirements (ASOR)
 - **–**
 - Repeat previous two bullets for phase 2 and phase 3

Questions?

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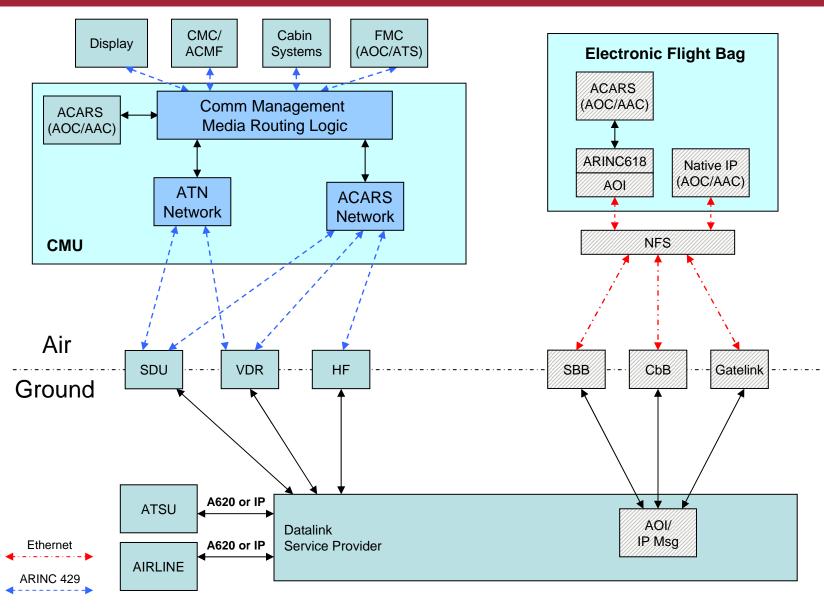


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Back-Up Slides

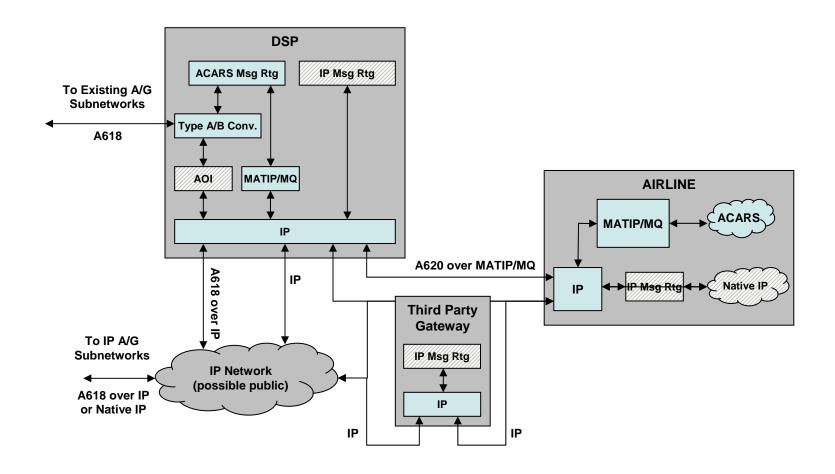
Alternate Architecture Configuration (No CMU Updates, ACARS and AOI Functionality in EFB)

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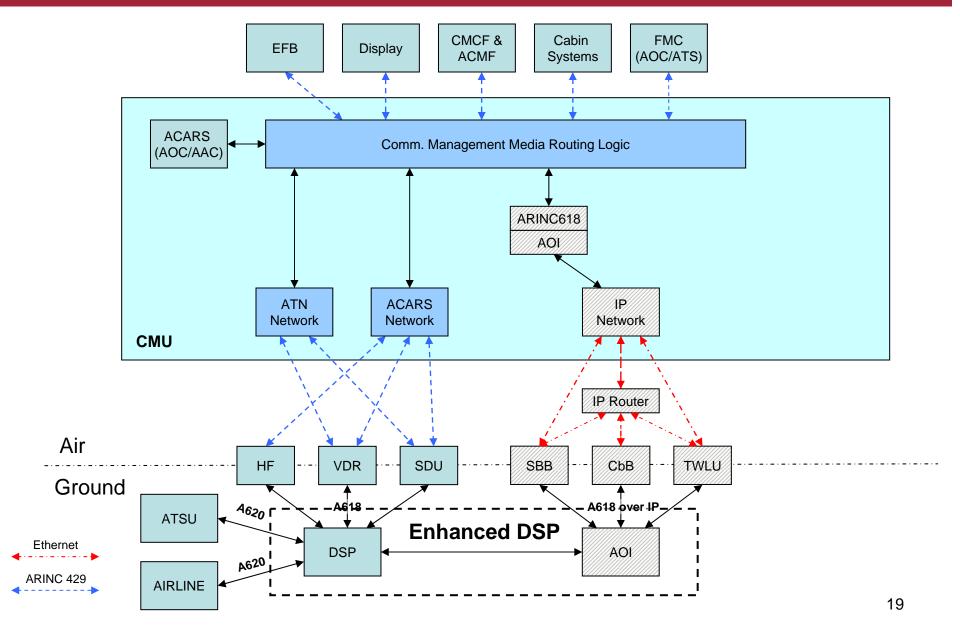
Alternate Architecture Configuration (IP Messaging Location)

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Architecture Alternative Configuration (IP routing location)

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Definition of Terms

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- Air Traffic Services (ATS): Datalink between aircraft and Air Traffic Service Provider (ATSP).
- Airline Operations Communications (AOC): Datalink between aircraft and airline operations center. Could include Safety of Life Communications.
- Airline Administration Communications (AAC): Datalink between aircraft and airline operations center. Non Safety of Life.
- Air Traffic Service Unit (ATSU): Logical entity that integrates all services dedicated to data communication between aircraft and the air traffic centers
- Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System (ACARS): Legacy character based datalink protocol between aircraft and ground (Airline, ATSU).
- Datalink Service Provider (DSP): controller of the ground network and messaging service (e.g. ARINC, SITA).
- Aeronautical Radio, INCorporated (ARINC): An international body of airline representatives that provides DSP services and leads the development of technical standards ACARS specifications.
- Broadband IP subnetworks: Wireless IP links between modems in the aircraft and ground stations (e.g. SwiftBroadband (SbB), Connexion by Boeing (CbB), Gatelink). (i.e. in the 432 kbps – 10 to 40 Mbps)
- Native IP: AOC and ATS applications developed specifically to run over IP (IPv4 and/or IPv6)